To the Editors of The Tribune : A colored person called at my office and requested aid to purchase his children from slavery, in Alabama. I referred him to you as a known philanthropist and friend of liberty, and as one who devoted splendid talents, and the columns of an influential journal to the advancement of progress and happiness. He re-nied that he had been to you at first, that you refused him aid because you were opposed to happiness. plied that he had been to you at hirs, that you refused him ald because you were opposed to buying any one from Savery, and that the principal aid he had received was from Southerners.

Is there not some misstatement here? or are the publicly expressed friends of the black only friends for the sake of show? How is it? Please let us hear from you.

Yours respectfully.

Yours respectfully, A FRIEND TO HIS COUNTRY.

Remarks .- Our correspondent has discovered a very old mare's nest-one from which

the eggs have long vanished. We do not know precisely what motive animates him, though we can guess. At all events, we give him all he can make by it.

We have given something toward the redemp tion by purchase of forty or fifty slaves from bondage-some of them within the last year. We may do so again in cases of special urgency, like that of the Edmondson girls : but, as a general rule, we are averse to the Slave Trade in all its phases, and mean to stand aloof from it. It is a bad trade, and we prefer to keep clear of it.

Probably our correspondent does not need to be informed that we hold the enslavement of human beings and their subjugation as chattels to the will and pleasure of other human beings a flagrant moral wrong-a subversion of natural justice-a defiance of the Golden Rule-an impious violation of the great fundamental law, 'Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself.' Now we insist that no slaveholder would desire to be himself a slave, and no decent man would wish to subject his daugh ters to the chances and almost certainties of a young and comely female slave's condition Slavery, therefore, with its necessary denial of intellectual development and culture to its victims and the subjection of their persons to the unlim ited control of the masters, is an essential iniquity -not merely something which may be abused, but a condition which is itself an abuse, and tends inevitably to all manner of practical wrongs and abominations.

So regarding it, we anxiously desire to rid our own country first, and ultimately the whole world, of its baleful and corrupting presence. The res. que of a few individuals from the servile condition is of small account when compared with the overthrow of the accursed system.

Now we regard the buying of here and there a slave out of Slavery as calculated, in its general influence, to strengthen and perpetuate the system. Each purchase is naturally regarded by the slaveholding class as in some sense an admission of their right to their slaves. We apprehend that they are strengthened and encouraged in their evil ways by our buying their slaves. It is as if a pirate ship were to come into our port to sell off the goods she had accumulated by buccapeering, and we were to buy them off her hands. The act of buying at such sale would be a bad one, though the motice might redeem it. Our buying would certainly not be calculated to fill the cor-Sur's breast with any thrilling sense of our abhorrence of his bloody and atrocious career.

We have been struck with the fact that the most active and efficient supporters of the system of Slavery at the North-those who manifestly expect and labor to make money or office out of it-are generally foremost in the Northern Slave-trade. The idea of making \$5,080 a year out of Slavery and cheating the devil by giving \$100 a year toward the emancipation of here and there a fugitive slave, is one of a large family which is very naturally popular with Cotton traffickers divines and politicians. We do not consider it our duty to increase that popularity.

It is quite possible that our correspondent has heard, and even applauded, the sentiment-' MIL-LIONS FOR DEVENSE-NOT A CENT FOR TRIBUTE! If so, as this is about the 4th of July, will be please study and ponder it a while?

A Visitation Prevented. At the Massachusetts Election last Fall, the City of Lowell was the pivot on which the result turned; and the coalesced Loco-Focos and Free Soilers of that city carried it by pledging themselves to procure, if triumphant, the passage of a Ten Hour Law. Mr. B. F. Butler (not our Ben.) was their leading orator, and he insisted from stump to stump that the Ten Hour Law was the main issue -in fact, the only practical issue-and clenched his assurance with a solemn pledge that, should the Coalition triumph and not pass a Ten Hour Law, as the Whigs pretended, he would turn Whig! Of course, his brother Coulitionists were stimulated by this pledge to superhuman exertions, fearing they might never have another such chance to get rid of him-and they carried the day. The victory being won, Boutwell reclected Governor, Banks Speaker, and 'the spoils' fairly distributed between the two contracting parties, the Ten Hour Law was brought forward in the Legislature, and kicked straight out of the window! It had done its work till next Fall, and not a corporal's guard could be rallied in its favor. We were just trying to get resigned to the self-infliction of orator Ben on the Whig party-supposing it hardly possible that all the pledges whereby 'the spoils were won would be coolly repudiated; when lo the Telegraph brought us news of said Butler on the stump for Pierce and King! The Lowell swindle appears to have lacked nothing of perfec

The Albany Register is from time to time painfully exercised with the fearthat something The Tribune may judge best to say should injure the cause of Gen. Scott and the Whig party. Let our anxious friend assuage its little alarms with the assurance that if The Tribune should devote itself directly to the work of preventing Scott's election, with the ponderous strength and mighty influence of The Register to back the effort, that event would yet take place about as surely as the earth revolves on its axis. Old Chippewa has not yet been defeated in all the battles he has fought, from that of Lundy's Lane to that of Baltimore, and the Ides of November will see him win another on a larger field, and with infinitely greater ease than he ever 'licked' either the British or Greasers.

The Loco Foco papers chuckle over the support of Pierce and King by Thomas D. Walpole, of Hancock Co., Ind., as a famous de fection from the Whig ranks. The Western Argus says that "He is a man who has been off and on a Whig, as circumstances and his supposed interests have dictated, for these many years; a man in whom there is not, nor ever was, any reliance to be placed. His apostacy is an advantage to the Whig party."

-What a pity that a few gentlemen of similar antecedents in this vicinity would not imitate the exemple of Mr. Walpole!

Wisconsin .- Each State being entitled to three times as many Delegates as they have Congressmen, by the call for the National Free Soil Convention, another "Free Democratic State Convention has been called, to meet at Waikasha, July 21, to choose ten additional Delegates, five having already been chosen.

Southern Opposition to Scott.

A number of Southern journals bitterly oppose Gen. Scott, on the ground that his election will be virtually a triumph of Free Soil principles over the domination of Slavery. For instance,

The Journal & Messenger, (Macon, Ga.) says: The Journal & Messenger, (Macon, 1988)

"We not only disapprove the nomination of General Scott, but we conceive it to be the duty of every South sern men to use every legitimate means to effect his defeat. Party prejudice would lead us to support him, but feat, the support of the South compels use consider the safety and honor of the South compels use consider the safety and honor of the South compels use. regard for the safety and honor of the South compels us to oppose. We do it with reluctance, but we shall do it resolutely, without regard to the consequences. We cannot submit this question of the support of General Scott to a Convention of the Whig party, or of any other party, and agree to abide by its decision. We would as willingly splanit our conscience to the uld as willingly submit our conscience to the keep-

The Nashville Union utters its cry of alarm, "The most vital interests of the South are at stake in

this contest. If the Scott and Seward wing of the Whig party triumph, the offices of the Government will be filled with the enemies of Slavery." The Raleigh (N. C.) Standard finds a cause for

terror in the prospects of '56; it says: "We told you, Whigs of North Carolina, months ago, that if Scott should be nominated and elected, Seeard would succeed him; and our opinion in this matter is confirmed by a New-York While of twenty-four years standing. You have already gone to the head of the Army for your candidate—"REMEMBER THE FALL OF THE ROMAN EMPIRE!" And remember those other words, as true EMPIRE!" And remember those other words, as true
se they are startling, 'a cote for Scott' now 'is a vote for

-This doesn't exactly square with the opinions expressed by the Massachusetts Free Soilers the other day. In their meeting Theodore Parker who wouldn't go for Scott any how, thought he might go for Seward in '56. There seems to be some confusion on this subject in the mind of

### New-York Banking Operations.

A notice is forwarded to you of a note due, payable July 5. The celebration of our nation's birth-day, by common consent, occurs on that day. The previous day is the Sabbath. On both days the bank holding your note is shut. On the 6th, you offer the amount due, in gold, to the Teller. He refuses to take it unless you will add 75 cents, to be paid some petty official for a protest. This you will not consent to do because you have been waiting two days to pay it, and they would not let you. After three o'clock you are served with a protest dated back three days! This is a brief narrative of facts. Is it law, or gospel, or Gothamism t or is it a convenient way to fatten a favorite notary by funds siched from feeble folks?

July 6, 1852.

L. C. MATLACK, No. 9 Spruce-st. Siched from feeble folks? L. C. MATLACK, No. 9 Spruce st.

Remarks .- We think Mr. M. fails to state the whole case. A. B. gives a note promising to pay sundry dollars at the expiration of sixty, ninety or one hundred and twenty days. To this time Bank usage adds three days' grace, to guard against all accidents or reasonable contingencies. A note, therefore, which falls due by Bank account on Monday the 5th was really due, by the letter of its stipulations, on Friday the 2d, so that we cannot consider the Bank's demand that it be paid on Saturday the 3d-the 4th being the Sabbath, and the 5th a National holiday-unreasomable or oppressive.

A LIE REBURED .- We cut the following from The York Pennsylvanian, and commend it to the attention of whomsoever it may concern:

"A few weeks prior to the nomination of Gen. Scott "A lew weeks prior to the nomination of Gen. Scott for the Presidency, an Albaby Whit paper, of the Silver Grey school, asserted that shortly before the appointment of Delegates in New-York to the Whig National Convention that assembled in Philadelphia in June, 1848, and nominated Gen. Taylor, the editor of The New-York Tribune, who was then opposed to the nomination of either Taylor or Scott, and in favor of Henry Clay, addressed a private letter to a prominent Whig in New-York, urging him to secure, if possible, a Clay Delegate to the Convention; but, in no event should they send a Scott Delegate, 'as all the brains he possessed were in his epaulets,' &c., &c. A day or two thereafter The Tribune copied the letter, and not only emphatically denied having written it, but challenged its production. The contradiction was satisfactory enough to every reader. But now, since Gen. Scott has been nominated for the Presidency, we perceive that many of our Democratic exchanges parade this same been nominated for the Presidency, we perceive that many of our Democratic exchanges parade this same forgery through their columns, graced with the conspicuous heading of 'Horace Greeley's opinion of Gen. Scott.' Gentlemen, when you publish that letter, you do so with the conviction that it is not genuine, and you must remember that all the intelligent readers of your journals are cognizant of that fact. Take care lest its dissemination may recoil on the head of your own standard-bearer. Journals of this description are held to be restinguished by the right-thinking of every comstandard-bearer. Journals of this description are held in low estimation by the right-thinking of every com-

### General Scott and the Catholics. To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune

In assuming, as you do, as a matter of ourse that the charge of Rev. Mr. Fuller is and that Gen. Scott did, "when in command of our army in Mexico, order his men to kneel to a Roman Catholic precession as it passed," I think you are in error and do General Scott injustice. I am persuaded that his regard to the conscientious scru-ples of his Protestant soldiers would have prevented his giving any such orders. Your own case and that of other Protestants traveling in Catholic countries are not parallel. You, and they, could, if you pleased, avoid the processions; and there fore it was very proper that you should either avoid them or conform to the customs of the country; but it was not so with the Protestant soldier: duty often compelled him to be present, and it would have been the hight of intolerance to compel him to bow down "to wood and stone."

I was a soldier of the old Ragular Army during the

I was a soldier of the old Regular Army during the whole Mexican campaign; was with Gen, Scorr in the City of Mexico; have frequently seen Roman Catholic processions pass through the streets, and have never once-seen a Protestant soldier kneel—nor do I believe they ever were required, by Gen, Scorr, to kneel, or that they ever did kneel. If he ever did give such an order, I certainly never heard of it, and I was on duty, without a single day's intermission, during the whole period of his command.

without a single day's intermission, during the whole period of his command.

But, Mr. Editor, I will tell you what I know that Gen. Scorr did do, and which shows the goodness of his heart, and his kind feeling toward the Catholics much more than the compelling his Protestant soldlers to kneel to the Host would have done. I know that he was kind and compassionate to the sick and wounded prisoners, and that he voluntarily and without exchange freed many poor Catholics from their prisons and restored them to their families. Parmit me to relate one or two instances of feeling that fell under my own ebservation. After the battles of Contreras and Churubusco, the wounded officers were placed in the church of the small village of San Geronimo. On visiting the m with the surgeon, my attention was called to a Colonel, who was badly wounded, and seemed to be suffering more mental than physical agony. On in ouring the cause of his distress, I learned that he had left a wife and two children in the city, and that his distress arose from the agony his absence and supposed tress arose from the agony his absence and supposed death would cause them. I told him that the generosity and kindness of our Commander were well known, and that I did not doubt but that he would take some measures to elleviate his distress. So soon as my du-tles permitted, I rode from Cogacau, where I was sta-tioned, to Tacubaya, the General's headquarters, and baving solicited an interview, I represented in few words the case of the poor wounded Mexican Colonel.

ties per mitted, I rode from Cogacau, where I was stationed, to Tacubaya, the General's headquarters, and baving solicited an interview, I represented in few words the case of the poor wounded Mexican Colonel. The General immediately acceded to my request, and allowed him to go to the city on parole, and be was, I think, the next day restored to his family. On a subsequent visit to the General, in the presence of one other officer, the General was speaking of the capture of the city, and the feeling manner in which he spoke of the probable loss, impressed mevry deeply. He said: "I shall take the city, but it will cost the lives of (I think) three hundred men," and then pausing, he added, "What a melancholy price to pay for it?"

The prisoners captured in the several buttles in the valley were confined in prisons in the city. The Catholic Archbishop of Mexica applied to Gen. Scorr for the release of these poor soldiers, basing his application on the plea of humanity and of the gratification such an instance of clemency would give to the Mexican people. Gen. Scorr not only complied with the wishes of the Archbishop, but did it in a manner so grateful to the feelings of the Archbishop, not only for the restoration of these poor creatures to the blessing of liberty and to their families, but for the very kind and considerate manner in which the favor was conferred.

These are a few of my reminiscences (of which I have many more) of Gen. Scorr's catholic toleration while in Mexico. If you think them worth an insertion in your paper, they are at your disposal. A Soldier.

[We have the name of the writer of the foregoing.—Ed.]

IT It is officially announced in The National Intelligencer that M. de Sartiges, the French Minister, has not been recalled.

MAINE. -- SAMUEL MAYALL, of Gray,

has been nominated for Congress by the Opposi-

tion of the IIId District.

Scott Feeling in Old Onondaga-Scott Club in Syracuse-Ratification Meeting-Speakers - Resolutions - Enlargement Question Bunners - Gov. Hunt-4th of July, &c.

Syracuse, Monday, July 5, 1852.

Whig fires burn brightly in old Onondays about these days. The nomination of the old Hero and Chief, WINFIELD SCOTT, has infused new life into the Whig party, and at the same time paralized that of our opponents. The campaigns of 1840 and 1843 did not compare with the goed feeling and union exhibited at this time. It is just two weeks to-day since Scott was nom-

inated, and from the hour that it was announced in our young city there has been a succession of signs favorable to the success of the Whigs this fall. On the evening that the good news was received, a spontaneous gathering took place in the vicinity of the Syracuse House, where a band of music discoursed the glad tidings, amid the burning of barrels of tar, explosion of fire-works, and the cheers of the multitude. It looked like the latter end of 1840, only a little more so

In a day or two thereafter, the Young Men set about forming a SCOTT Club. That is now organized. J. M. TAYLOR, a "live" Whig, President, with sixteen V. Presidents, and Secretaries, of the same sort. Our Club Room is now ready, and we intend to supply ourselves with documents for free distribution, and organize our city thor-

oughly.
On Saturday evening last, we had our Ratification meeting. It was a rouser! The Boys were on hand. Two hundred guns were fired, any quantity of tar and wood suffered, and the long procession was headed by two bands of music. Some of the banners carried in the procession were unique—two especially. One of these represented a large Boxt of Soup, and the other, a monstrous losf of Graham Bread—both in-

Gen. E. W. LEAVENWORTH resided at the meeting, with a large number of other officers. Specches were made by Gen. GRANGER, DANIEL TT and GEO. F. COMSTOCK. A new Glee Club made their debut on the occasion. Its reception was enthusiastic. The resolutions were reported by the committee and passed by the meeting uranimously. They indorse the proceedings of the Baltimore Convention cordially, and pledge the Whigs to stand by the calargement question, notwithstanding the factious course of Chatfield the re-nomination of Gov. Henr, and then we the re-nomination of Gov. Host, and then we shall be pleased to join issue with the enemies of the Canals under the leadership of ex-Speaker Seymore, who is ashing for the Loco nomination for Governor. We beat Mr. S. with Gov. Host, when the issue was less distinct. I think we can do it much easier this fall. The nomination o Gen. Scorr has cemented our ranks, and we shall be joined by hundreds and thousands of our opponents. We hear every day, in different parts of the country, of Locos who intend to vote for Scott. Many of them are prominent and influential, and will carry their neighbors with them. The Irish, in particular, are enthusiastic for the Hero of a Hundred Battles. Our gains from this source will be heavy. Our opponents evidently see the hand-writing on the wall, but what to do they know not. In this region they are not inclined to talk much on politics. They cannot say anything against Gen. Scott and of Pierce they

know little and appear to care less.

The celebration of the 4th to-day has been very pirited-much more so than at any time during ten years past. Several military and fire compa-nies moved in the procession. The town appear to be mil of people. A newly organized company, called the Syracuse Light Dragoons, ex-Mayor A. II. Hovey, Captain, made its appearance, and is highly spoken of. I am sorry to say that several accidents have happened to day. A German, while loading the cannon, was killed by its premature discharge. A boy was also seriously injured in his hand by the firing of a pistol, and several at the secondary are reported. It is a doubtful eral other accidents are reported. It is a doubtful suestion whether such celebrations are more commendable in the breach or in the observance. think the former. From every indication in th streets-riotous crowds, fights, yells, &c .- I think too much bad liquor has been drunk in our town to-day. Poor fellows! their heads will ache to-morrow to pay for it.

Yours, &c...
FRANKLIN.

MICHIGAN.-The Whig State Convention, held at Marshall on the 1st, nominated,

FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS - Electors at Large. - John Owen, of Wayne; Geo. A. Coe, of Branch.
District Electors - 1 Townsend E. Gilley, of Jackson;
Daniel S. Bacon, of Monroe; 3. Alex. H. Morrison, rrien; 4. Richard Butler, of Macomb. For Governor. Zachariah Chandler, Detrolt, Lieut, Governor. D. S. Walbridge, Kalamazoo;

Secretary of State George E. Pomerty, Lenawe State Trees. Sylvester Abel, Washtenaw Auditor Gen. Whitney Jones, Ingham; Atty, Gen. Nathaniel Bacon, Berrien; Sup. Pub. Ins. Joseph Penny, Kent; Com. Land Office Jonathan R. White, Lapeer; State Board of Education. - Joseph R. Williams. Con-stantine; Sylvester Larned, Detroit; G. Spencer, Ypsi-

H. T. Backus of Wayne was the temporary President of the Convention, and Cyrus Lovell, o Iona presided over the permanent organization. Mr. Chandler was formerly Mayor of Detroit, and is an active and energetic Whig. Mr. Walbridge is one of the most popular men in Western Michigan. The ticket is a strong one and is

warmly received by the friends of Scott and

PRIVATE MANUSCRIPTS OF Mr. CLAY .-It is stated in The Philadelphia Inquirer, that Mr. Clay, upon his retirement from the State Department, at the close of John Quincy Adams's administration, confided to General Jesup all the original manuscripts and rough draughts which he had written while Secretary of State. These were to be used after his death in justice to hi memory, in case the calumnies should be revived. that, although he spoke well, he could not write The manuscripts are very voluminous, filling a large trunk and box. Their publication will be looked for with great interest. General Jesup was Mr. Clay's second in his duel with Randolph and, although politically opposed to each other the warmest personal friendship always existed between them.

CORRUPTION IN ARISTOCRATIC CIR-CLES.-Respectable German papers contain obscure silusions to a gigantic criminal trial lately concluded a Berlin in the greatest secrecy. The nature of the crime seems to be such as to forbid precise details, but it appears that a large number of persons, of high birth and station, in civil and military life, were organized in a sort of fraternity with signs and pass-words. The po lice had long been aware of the existence of this or ganization, but had refrained from acting on account of the protection or participation of an aged man in the most eminent official position. His death and the acci-dental discovery of the diary of another member ren dered it impossible longer to permit the society to exist and all the members were arrested and tried. The person whose diary had been found expressed the greatest surprise that the law should interfere with men of such rank, but this was by no means the general opinion in those circles; the more intelligent portion of the aristocracy admitted that vice must be treated with impartial severity, whatever the position of the guilty parties. How many persons have suffered the sente of the Court is not known, but it is understood that many highly distinguished men are condemned to rigorous imprisonment for from one to ten years. All mili tary officers implicated have also had their names stricken from the rolls of the army by the express order of the King.

The Commencement of the University of Rochester will take place on the 14th inst. The evening previous is devoted to the anniversaries of the Pitherian and Delphic Societies, before which Ray, De-Cheever will deliver an oration, and Mr. George W. Curtis a poem. The anniversary exercises of the Th'o logical Seminary will be on the 15th.

It is proposed to establish a line of

Electric Telegraph across the Isthmus of Panama. Dr

XXXIX.

CAIRO-AMERICANS IN EGYPT-THE EGYPTIAN GOVERNMENT-ALEXANDRIA Editorial Correspondence of The N. Y. Tribune ALEXANDRIA, Egypt, Tuesday, April 13, 1852.

The Indian Mail and passengers passed through Cairo the day after I arrived, and as there was no second steamer down the Nile for week I had ample time to heal my eyes (which were much damaged by the perusal of letters and papers from home,) and to see all the sights of Coiro, which I had been obliged to leave unseen on my first visit. . The first two or three days of my stay were June-like and delicious. The hedges and shrubbery in the great square, or rather park, of the Ezbekiyeh were in blossom, and all the gardens between the city and the Nile were steeped in the fragrance of lemon blossoms. The few deciduous trees were clothed in a tender green, except the acacia, which remembers its far home in Central Africa, and drops its foliage at the same time with its brothers there. Every day its vellow leaves rattled to the ground and its boughs grew more bare : so that when I rode down the magnificent avenue to the palace of Shoobra, I saw nothing but autumnal pictures. In the Ezbekiyeh it was the flush of May; while those who visited the Pyramids rode over harvest fields, piled with sheaves.

The excursion which I shall longest fremember was to Heliopolis, about two hours distant. The road is bordered by large fields of young clover, in which the Cairo horses were turned loose for their annual six weeks' pasturage. The olive orchards on either hand were just beginning to bloom; th fig-tree was putting forth her young shoots, and the vine with the tender grape gave a goodly smell. It was a plain of the freshest garden and pastureland, relieved by the grand objects which elevated themselves above and around its charmed horizon. Yonder, the purple Pyramids; in the south, the minarets of Cairo : there, the domes of the tombs of the Caliphs; and the red Arabian Mountains stretching away toward Suez. Of Heliopolis, there is nothing left but some mounds, sprinkled with hewn stone, and a single granite obelisk, of a date anterior to the time of Joseph. On the return to Cairo, I visited a garden belonging to a Coptic monastery, wherein stands a huge sycamore tree, under which the Virgin and Child rested, on first reaching Egypt. It is probably a thousand years old, but that makes as difference to the true believers, great numbers of whom have taken pains to attest their faith by their names, which they have carved deeply into the bark. But I have not the slightest doubt that if the true tables of the Law were in existence and placed where the hands of Christian travelers could reach them, the original inscriptions would be obliterated in six months. Nothing is too sacred to escape the vanity of the name-cutters. Cairo was just recovering from the bewildering

rush of winter travel. Even the staid Orientalism of the older inhaitbants, who still look with honest horror on the narrow-breeched Arab soldiers and policemen, was startled from its propriety by the unprecedented irruption of the Franks. number of Americans alone who reached Cairo this year was near five hundred. The Vice-Consul, who is a Syrian, was nigh driven to distraction by having forty-seven impatien Occidentals on his hands at one time, all wanting to leave the next day, and each desiring to be attended to before all the others. The hotels were crowded, dragomen were at an enormous premium, and every dahabiyeh that came down the Nile was engaged for a second voyage before it had been two hours at Boulak. Indeed, I was told that domestic ser vants, and donkey-boys even, who had a tolerable smattering of any European language, were taken as dragomen; and a good business they made of it. On my way down the Nile, I was regaled with stories of the sums gotten from credulous Americans and innocent Englishmen, and how this one spent all his money and paid enormous commissions to Copt merchants for advancing him a few pounds, while another sold his clothes in the bazaar at Siout to raise sufficient to return to Cairo. I heard of an Englishman who spent nearly \$2,000 for the voyage to Abou-Simbel and other necessaries by the way was \$500. It is no wonder the Arabs get schooled in imposition when they find such easy victims. The whole journey of two months, to Abou-Simbel and back,

\$400 for two, including the dragoman's wages. At the time of my arrival, there were only six Americans in Cairo, besides myself. Five of them left two days ago for Suez and Gaza, and the other (Mr. Harrison, of Kentucky,) joined me for the tour through Syria. At the time I left, there were not a dozen travelers in all the hotels. I was the sole inhabitant of the quiet and comfortable Hotel de l'Europe, to which I would recommend all perons, who love neatness, order and civility. People were talking of the intense heat, and dreading the advent of the khamseen, or south-wind, so called because it blows fifty days. I found the temperature rather cool than warm, and the khamseen, which blew occasionally, filled the city with dust, but was mild as a zephyr, compared to the furnace-like blasts of the African Desert. Gentlemen prepared themselves for the journey across the Desert by purchasing broad-brimmed hats, green reils, double-lined umbrellas, and blue spectacles. These may be all very good, but I have not yet seen the sun or felt the heat which could induce ne to adopt them. I would not exchange my recollections of the fierce red Desert, blazing all over with intensest light, for any amount of green, ranzy sky and blue sand. And as for an umbrella, the desert with a continual shade around you, is no desert at all. You must let the Sun lay his scepter on your head, if you want to know his

need not cost more than \$300 for one person, o

Heft Cairo with regret, as I left Thebes and the White Nile, and every other place which gives one all that he came to seek. Moreover, I left behind me my faithful dragoman, Achmet. He had found a new son in his home, but also an invalid wife, who demanded his care, and so he was obliged to give up the journey with me through Syria. He had quite endeared himself to me by his constant devotion, his scrivity, honesty and intelligence, and I had always treated him rather as a friend than servant. I believe he really loved me, for he turned pale under all the darkness of his skin, when we parted at Boulak. For the first time in five months, I felt lost and lonely. Mr. McCauley, our Consal General, was kind enough to indorse my certificate of recommendation, and I am sure that no American who engages Achmet Saidi will be disappointed.

Mr. McCauley and his wife were passengers on beard the little Transit steamer in which I left Boulak. We had a pleasant passage as far as Atfeh, which we reached after dark. The deck was crowded with Arab merchants, on their way to the great fair of the Shekh Seyd-el-Beddowse at Tanta, in the Delta. There are three fairs held every year, in honor of this Moslem saint, but the greatest of them is in about four months from this time. It is not unusual for two hundred thousand people to be assembled at Tanta, while it lasts. The deck was turned into divans and such clouds of smoke were generated by innumerable pipes that not even the brisk wind could drive it all away. Ricardo de la Parra, of New-Grenada, with Henry J But we got rid of them all at Kafr-el-Zyat, and, Rogers and Antonio Pellotier, of New-York, hold the

FROM NEW-YORK TO NINEVEH. | fortunately for our further journey, the number of persons remaining was not great. The steamer did not pass into the Mahmoudieh Cax'al, but we were transferred to a sort of canal-boat, drawn by a steam-tog. There were no berths, but the passengers were allowed to stretch themselves o ubenches and chairs, and give their bodies into the pewer of Arab fleas, which are the Bedouins of the flea tribe, lank, voracious and insatiable. It was nine o'cl. ick the next morning when we reached Alexandria-The fare for the trip is \$15, including passable meals. The steamers leave both cities every five days, and as they are nearly always crowded, the company must reap enomous profits. The railroad is advancing rapidly. The tents of the engineers are pitched at intervals between this place and Atfeh, and laborers are already at work grading the read. The old quarries of Masarah, which furnished stone for the Pyramids, are now being worked again for the bridges and causeways.

With regard to Egeptian politics, there is noth-

ing settled. Abbas Pasha persists in refusing the Tanzimat, and it is now understood here that he will be supported by the whole influence of England. The entire relation between Egypt and Turkey is unnatural. Yet even under the tributary vassalage at present existing Egypt might become once more prosperous, had she a different ruler. Abbas Pasha is a man as thoroughly bigoted, selfish and debased as ever held power, and the Government of Egypt and her dependent Provinces is one vast system of misrule. While he annually wrings a revenue of \$17,500,000 out of a population of some four or five millions, he quanders enormous sums on his palaces and his minions, exiling the few men whose wisdom might have aided him to rule, and filling their places from the minions who pamper to his depraved and beastly appetites. There is said to be a strong party at Constantinople in favor of deposing him and bestowing the Viceroyalty upon some other branch of Mohammed Ali's family-perhaps Sayd Pesha. It will hardly succeed at least for the present, and though it is to be doubted whether the change would be much for the better, it could not be for the worse. Sayd Pasha resides here and is at present Admiral of the Egyptian Navy. He is a man of some intelligence-for an Egyptian Fund Effendi, the Envoy lately sent from the Porte, is also here, and doing nothing. Everything is in almost the same state of uncertainty as when I first landed in Egypt. If the rumor in regard to England is correct, it will delay a crisis for some time, but can hardly prevent it. I suppose some account of a difficulty between our

Consul-General and the Egyptian Government has already reached you. The facts are simply these : Mr. McCauley had urged the claim of Mr. Barthow, an American, upon the Government, and on finding the latter resolved to protract the affair for a needless length of time, declared that unless it were not adjusted within a certain time, he should break off all diplomatic relations, and strike his ilsg., This demand met with no response whatever, and at the appointed time he was as good as his word. The Prime Minister became alarmed; a messenger was disputched to the Viceroy, who was then in Upper Egypt, and the whole affair was settled with an alacrity most unusual in Egyptian officials. The flag was hoisted again, under a salute of twenty-one guns from the fortress, all the other Foreign Consuls hoisting their colors at the same time. The occurrence, whatever may be thought of it at home, produced a marked impression here, and I have heard the Consul-General's course strongly commended by European residents. I think it can hardly fail to produce an excellent effect; for it is only by prompt and vigorous action on the part of our representatives, that the respect due to the American name can be established in the ignorant Orient.

Alexandria is in a most unsettled state at present. The city is full of European refugees, political and otherwise, some of whom have formed gangs and carry on a system of robbery and swindling. Few nights pass without a bloody quarrel or a murder, and there are some streets brough which one cannot pass after dark without much risk. The very hour I arrived here, a Maltese was stabbed in the principal square, and since then another has been dangerously wounded. However, I have lived three days without accident, and expect to leave in good health to-morshall start at once for Jerusalem. After nearly eix months in Africa, I look forward with pleasure to a fresh Centinent.

### THE LATEST NEWS.

By Telegraph to The New-York Tribune. Southers Telegraph Office, corner of Hanover and Beaver-ste

The Vacant Secretaryship-Murder Case. Washington, Wednesday, July 7, 1852.
The Secretaryship of the Navy has not been tendered to Hon Alexander Evans, as reported, but there is reason to anticipate his declension if it should be offered.

In the case of Day for murdering his wife, one hundred and forty cittzens have been sum-moned, but at the adjournment of the Court to-day, but eleven jurors had been sworn.

### The Native American Nominations-Mr. Web-PHILADELPHIA, Wednesday, July 7, 1852.

The American party are firing a salute of one hundred guns in honor of the nomination of Web-ster and Washington. Mr. Webster passed through the city this afternoon, and the nomination was tendered him. He is reported to have said that he would stand

### Funeral Honors to Henry Clay at Buffalo-Railrand Accident.

BUFFALO, Tuesday, July 6, 1852. A Committee of ten went to Rochester to day to meet the remains of Henny Clay. Extensive preparations are making for a torch-light procession when they reach this city. The military and framen are ordered out. The body is expected to arrive in Buthalo about \$40 oclock P. M. and will leave immediately per steamer Buckeye State for Cleveland.

The down train yesterday afternoon was thrown off the track a tew miles below Cannadaigua. Mr. Tower, of the American Express office, was much but, and one brakoman, named Saerman, had his skull, fractured. None, others severely injured. The accident was occasioned by running over a cow. A Committee of ten went to Rochester

## Mr. Clay's Remains at Cleveland.

About 12 o'clock the steamer Buckeye State, with the body of HENM CLAY on board, came in sight, minute guns were fired, and the bells of the city sight, minute guns were fired, and the bells of the city tolled. Immediately all the stores and offices were closed, and black hangings were suspended from the windows on the line of the procession. A large number of citizens repaired to the boat landing, where the remains were delivered by the Buffalo Committee to the Cleveland Committee. They were afterwards delivered by Governor Wood to William Dennison, Jr., and the Colembia Committee. the Columbus Committee.

The Cincinnati and Kentucky Delegations also met

the remains here.
The body left in the train at 1 o'clock P. M.

# Mr. Clay's Remains in Buffalo.

Mr. Clay's Remains in Buffalo.

BUFFARO, Tuesday Evening, July 6, 1852.

The remains of Henry Clay have just arrived in this city. The bells are tolling and minute guns firing. There is an immense concourse of people in the streets, and a torch-light procession of firemen is taking place. The body leaves immediately on the steamer Buckeye State.

# The Death of Governor Calbonn.

The Death of Governor Callions.
Sr. Louis, Wednesday, July 7, 1852.
The party which left Santa Fé with
Gov. Calboun, has arrived at Kansas. The Governor,
on the journey, continued to grow worse, and when
within ninety miles of Kansas, died. His remains were
buried with Masonic ceremonles, on Saturday last.

Attempt to Kill. BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 7, 1832.

Mr. League made a second attempt yesterday to kill young Greamer, who is under ball for the seduction of League's daughter.

Arrival of the Southern Mails -From Toxas-Two New-Orleans mails are received. The steamship Louisiana brings Calveston dates to the 25th ult. Inmigrants from Gen many were pouring into Texas.

Nearly 60,000 bales of Cotton had been elved at Gulveston.

The Corn crop would exceed all calculation. The Galreston Journal says: "We have learned that Corpus Christi has been selected by Government for a military depot for all the country west of the San

Cholera was prevailing at Indianola and at other points, chiefly confined to immigrants and sla The Bastrop Reveille says there are in that place two parties of citizens arrayed against each other—that they are armed to the tooth constantly, and that bloodshed is apprehended.

The materials for a new lighthouse at Matagorda Pass have arrived at that port. The building of cast iron

The company provided for by an act of

the last Legislature to construct a railroad from Austin to the Brazos, and extending the same to Galveston, was ganized at La Grange.

John S. Thrasher was received at New-

100 guns and other public Nathan H. Christ has been convicted at

Mobile of the murder of Odors Nye, and was ser

### The Fourth in Pittsburgh-Murder. Pirranungit, Tuesday, July 6, 1852.

Yesterday business was entirely suspended, and independence anniversary was more than usually observed. No serious accident occurred.

Samuel Mitchell, former turnkey of the County Prison, while walking along Water st. was attacked by three persons, stabbed in the chest, and instantly killed. David Jewell and James E. Cochrans have been arrested as the perpetrators of the deed, examined, and committed for trial.

#### Independence in Cincinnati. CINCINNATI, Tuesday, July 6, 1852. Although there was no united action, In-

dependence Day was enthusiastically celebrated yes-terday. No serious accident. Weather very warm— Thermometer at noon stood at 98 in the shade. Effects of Powder. EXETER, N. H., Tuescay, July 6, 1852.
On the 5th, a cannon burst in this town,

dangerously wounding Clark Paysen, John Hale, John Birdsly and Gideon Carter. The two first are not ex-In Henniker, N. H., Geo. R. Davis was instantly killed by the bursting of a cannon on the 5th

### Large Fire at Manchester, N. H. MANCHESTER, Wednesday, July 7, 1852.

Last night Messrs. Baldwin, Gould &

Co.'s steam mills at this place were burned, with buildings adjoining. Total loss, \$25,000. Partly Boston, Wednesday, July 7, 1852.

The R. M. steamship Canada, Capt.
Lang. reached her dock at East Boston at 414 o'clock
this afternoon. Her malls will be dispatched by the first train to morrow morning. Departure of the Niagara. Boston, Wednesday, July 7, 1852.
The R. M. steamship Niagara, Captain

# Stone, sailed at noon, with 51 passengers for Liverpool and 21 for Halliax. She took out \$250,000 in American gold.

The Southern Steamers. CHARLESTON, Tuesday, July 6, 1852, The steamship Union, Captain Richard Adams, from New York, arrived here at 12 o'clock last

SAVANNAH, Tuesday, July 6, 1852. The steamer Florida, Capt. Lyon, from New York, has arrived at this port.

(Monday) night.

### Foreign Ship News per Canada. The English papers contain the following additional ship news :

Ing additional ship news:

Istand of Stroma, Thursday, June 17, 1852.

The Sea Bird, Smith, of and for Boston, from New Castle, went on shore yesterday on the south-west end of this island, and lies on her beam ends, water-logged. Part of her carge is washed out, the remainder is being landed and the vessel durnasted, as she is expected to become a total loss.

Spoken—No date, lat 29 N, lon. 42, ship Flying Cloud from New York for San Francisco.

May 31, lat. 35, lon. 57, ship Josephine, from New-York for San Francisco. for San Francisco.

Art. at Elstnore, June 18, ship Medora, Cronstedt, for New York.

The Reopening of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal.

BALTIMORE, Wednesday, July 7, 1852.
The mail is through from New-Orleans,

out brings no news of importance. The announcement is made that the repairs of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal will be com-pleted and navigation reopened on the 15th inst.

### Whig Rejection Meeting at Boston. Boston, Wednesday, July 7

This evening a meeting was held at

Fancuil Hall, for the purpose of rejecting the nomination of the Whig National Convention of Baltimore, and to nominate Daniel Webster instead of General Scott.

The call was inserted in the Boston papers about a week ago, but was not signed by anobody. The hour appointed for the meeting was 8 o'clock, but it was 9 before proceedings commenced.

There appeared to be an absence of speakers and the Hall was by no means crowded. The principal and almost the only men on the platform, were Mr. Harry Williams, who formerly belonged to the Democratic party and bolted on the occasion of the United States Bank question; Rev. Hubbard Winslaw, a schoolmaster, and Mr. John Hammond.

Mr. Williams is an energetic old gentleman, and was nominated as Chairman of the meeting amid cries of "Aye and No." The ayes, however, prevailed, and William B. May, S. N. Hobbs and James H. Blake, were appointed Secretaries, but after a considerable pause, these gentlemen did not make their appearance, when the President said, with great energy, "William B. May, you are requested to make your appearance on this platform, roars of laughter] and you also, James H. Blake and S. N. Hobbs. [Renewed laughter]

The Chairman then addressed the meeting. He said he did not seek the office conferred upon him, and only accepted it because there was a deappointment about the officer who ought to be here. He said he never

he did not seek the office conterior and appointment about the officer who ought to be here. He said he never met with an audience upon an occasion of greater im-portance than this. It was no boyleh play. It involved the testing of the Whig party of Massachusetts and the

portunes than this. It was no boylen play. It involved the testing of the Whilg party of Massachusetts and the whole Union.

This meeting was called in consequence of a netice of a meeting to ratily the doings of the Baltimore Convention. So per cent. If the Whilgs were opposed to those doings. The notice inserted by a few Scott men who were as scarce as white crows,—hence this meeting was called to oppose it, and was it not wise to prevent our good Webster Whilgs whose hearts were in their shoes from comming themselves, and give them an opportunity of voting for the men of their choice and of defeating a notalization that cannot and will not prevail—this moreoment is necessary—it is necessary to produce an effect from Passamaquoddy to California. If Daniel Webster had been nominated at Ealtimore, he would have had a walk over the source. There was a dead and hanksome majority of the Convention against Scott, and now we must needs swallow him—head, neck and heels. How was that nomination brought about! [Cries of loaves and fishes.] As in the time of Arnold there was treason in the camp, so is there treason in the camp at Baltimore. There was the Scotchman of The Arins, and George Marcy, and other men had been packed and slavered. These men had the wickedness and andactly to bring about the nomination. If the addience ever forgave them, they were made of differentiated from what he was. When any one met them in the street, they were ashamed to look him in the face from conscious guilt.

the street, they were ashamed to look him in the mos-from conscious guilt.

Gen. Scott had been laboring for the last 12 years by every intrigue and talking all kinds of nonsense to pro-cure this high place. He addressed himself now to the ladies, and was not ashamed to plough with other mee's ladies, and was not ashamed to plough with other mee's heliers. (Laughter.) He not only promised loaves but even crackers and biscuics, and if he (the Chairman) only could go into the matter, he could show Gen. Scott is this respect.

In this respect.

But as for Webster-God bless htm-he challenged. But as for Webster—God bless him—he challenged any man to show that he ever asked for his vote. The very fact that Winfield Scott would stand in the way of such as elevated man was a proof that he was not the magnanimous man the nation wasted for President. It was asked "What good would this meeting dot". It was asked "What good would this meeting dot". Letters had been poured in from the South asking what the Wabster men were about, and saying they would never stump Scott. [Here grouns for Scott and cheers produced a scene of uproar that lasted for several minutes.]

minutes. When the applicate subsided the Chairman resumed and said, to his eternal disgrace Scott did not come up with a statement of his principles until the last moment. (Here there was more disorder, and the Chairman man appealed to them to act like gentlem.en.) A vol
"We are no gentlemen." The Che'.man said
ought to make the meeting respectal.ie, and he wa
that the press should make it respect able throughou

Country.

Here there were loud cries for Winsiew. Ber. Mr.

Winsiew said they had been disappointed, but he hoped
it was not final, and a brighter day was coming. They
have not come to bury Carear, for he was not yet dead,
but they had come to give, Daniel Websiter. Migher
but they had come to give, Daniel Websiter. Migher
place than Carear over bad—to clevate the most fried